

GLOBE-REPUBLIC.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

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WEEKLY GLOBE-REPUBLIC.

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KINNEY, NICHOLS & CO.,
Springfield, Ohio.

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 17.

T. C. Campbell, of the Cincinnati jury system, is represented to be incubating something in a committee room of the Ohio legislature. It is suspected to be cannal.

The Republican caucus of the Pennsylvania legislature had to take only one ballot—for mere form. Cameron got 116 votes, and all the other candidates together got 50.

Bargar, of the house, has given notice of his intention to move to amend the rules so as to fine an absentee \$5 a day for absence. Move also, Bargar, that 5 days' absence shall forfeit the railroad pass.

Leo Weltz, of Clinton county, says he is in the hands of his friends if they want to place him on the "old ticket" for member of board of public works. Leo is as good a feature of the "old ticket" as has been mentioned.

Allen O. Myers moved that a paid lobbyist of Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co. be removed from the floor of the house. There was a good deal of sensation, but the schoolbook man was not removed. V. B. & Co. have the privilege of the floor.

We should not be surprised if Tecumseh Sherman felt that he had not done a wholly bad thing in stirring up the little Confederate army in the U.S. senate to indiseret and vicious yawns over Jeff. Davis. The country needed this little revelation.

It is stated that there is a two-year-old child in Cleveland, O., that has two tongues. The question whether it is male or female is less important now than it will be when it begins to practice on the English language in relation to butchers' bills and new dresses.

Evarts has got the bulge on the New York legislature, as he has likewise on the New York people. His brains are needed to represent the Empire State in the senate. Since Conkling's great brains soured on his mind, that big state has made a rather dimmy showing of intellect in the upper chamber.

Phelan is rapidly improving. He will soon be out and ready for business. He has been warned not to appear against Short, if he wants to save what life he has left. But he gives the O'Donovan-Rossa crowd to understand that Short may expect to have a fellow Phelan for him pretty soon, and it will not be a Phelan of friendship, either.

The Springfield daily Globe-Republic is one of the good newspapers in Ohio.—Napoleon Signal.

Look here, we are not going to be outdone in this kind of thing: the Napoleon Signal, in that old Democratic stronghold, is one of the liveliest, brightest, best-made, and most evidently prosperous Republican weeklies that come to this office. There! and it is true, too.

The investigation of the doings of the Hocking-Valley syndicates and of the doings of the workmen there which has been moved in the legislature is a proper measure. There should be a thorough exploration of all the causes which have brought about the deplorable state of affairs, and both sides should be carefully and patiently heard; and then, on the report of the commission, there should be some radical legislation for the compulsion of justice.

Mr. Secretary Chandler reports to the house, in obedience to its resolution, that the death of Cadet Strang at the naval academy was in no way due to hazing. But it is not denied that the hazing was done. And it appears that the boy soon after took sick and died. The connection between the brutal treatment and the death was so generally believed that congress took up the scandal; and, though Mr. Chandler is so certain about what did not cause the death, the investigation of the hazing ought to go on.

There is a project, which has ruffled the surface of the legislature now and then, for having the schoolbooks of the state printed in the penitentiary. It is a sensible project. All the public printing and all the schoolbooks might be manufactured there. The problem for the reformed penitentiary is work, and work that will compete as little as possible with free labor. The public printing is generally a job in which labor is very little interested; and the manufacture of most of the schoolbooks is a monstrous monopoly of one house in Cincinnati. Let these two things be taken into the penitentiary, and the cheaper the work the better it will be for the whole people of the state. It is feasible and right.

Gov. Hill, of New York, lieutenant successor to Cleveland, in his first message recommends the abolition of hanging as a method of execution. He has seen so many bad pictures, during the campaign, of Sheriff Cleveland's performance in that line that it has made him sick. He thinks that science is adequate to the contrivance of some less painful and less brutal means of putting a murderer out of this miserable world. Hill's recommendation is opportune, and ought to receive consideration. Fill a convict's atmosphere with the fumes of chloroform and charge the grates of his cell with electricity. The thing can be done, and ought to be done.

They have begun to examine some witnesses on the other side in the Springer investigation of Lot Wright. A good deal of mighty respectable testimony has already been got in to the effect that, as every fair man knows, there was an organized plot to capture Cincinnati by Democratic thugs and repeaters, and that the defeat of this plot by the officers of the United States is what is the matter with little Mr. Follett. One witness from Kentucky was proceeding to tell what he knew—and he showed that he knew horrid lots—about a grand importation of Kentucky voters into Cincinnati for Democratic purposes, when he was suddenly and peremptorily ruled out, and not permitted to tell his story. He told it briefly to a reporter afterward, and said he could substantiate it; and it was very judiciously ruled out as a bad story for Springer's committee.

T. C. Campbell is still of the opinion that the canal bill, for the passage of which he appeared at Columbus last spring, is a perfect thing of the kind. The bill meant that the canal property was to be given to a ring—the Gang, in fact—and to be sold out by them to the higher, railroad bidder. There were millions in it. The pretended restrictions and safeguards were as false and fraudulent as an oath or contract by Sam Bercford.—Commercial Gazette.

Could it have been as horrid as that? Why, there are some rural Republicans of the "old honesty" sort, that were called in the lobbies to help work that bill through. One or two prominent ones were named by your Columbus correspondent at the time the fight was on—named once, and then sudden eternal silence. One of those thus named advocated the bill "as a perfect thing of the kind," and openly admitted that he was paid to go to Columbus to help press it through—not only admitted, but rather bragged of it. Would such Republicans attorney as had a bill as that?

ST. JOHN'S CASE.
The evidence is now conclusive that James F. Legate undertook to bargain with the Republican national committee for the withdrawal of St. John as a presidential candidate, and demanded money to be paid to St. John for such withdrawal. His letter to that effect has been published in fac-simile, and there can be no dispute about its genuineness.

Legate at first denied the letter; then declared that it had been garbled; but, since its publication in engraving, he declares that St. John was innocent of his negotiations, and thus implies that he had no authority to speak for him.

But the evidence just published is contrary to this declaration. St. John of course could not transact this business directly and in person. It had to be done through a friend. Legate was his friend, and has long been on terms of the closest intimacy with him. He represented to Clarkson that he was authorized to speak for him, and that St. John was anxious to make terms. Besides, Mr. R. C. Keren, the man to whom Legate wrote the astonishing letter that has been engraved, testifies that he "saw the letters and dispatches from St. John to Legate to which General Clarkson refers."

As the proofs now stand, there can, we think, be no reasonable doubt that Legate represented St. John and spoke for him by authority. Legate denies it now; but so also he denied the authenticity of his letter till it was put out in his own handwriting. His testimony is thus discredited and discredited by the facts. St. John denies it; but he stands accused of a transaction that must render him infamous if confessed or proved. His denial, in a case like this, will not count for anything. He must disprove these damning facts and circumstances now by other facts and circumstances than his own words.

It can hardly fail to be the conviction of all candid minds capable of weighing evidence that St. John is proved to have offered, through Legate, to withdraw or work in the interest of the Republican party for the sum of \$25,000, and that, failing to effect the negotiations, he remained on the track and worked in the interest of the Democratic party. Whether he received any money from the latter does not yet appear, except from inference. The inference would be that, inasmuch as his affiliations and sympathies had been with the Republicans, and as he turned against them and denounced them after his failure to get money from them—the inference would be that he was not too good to ask and receive money of the Democratic party for the help he furnished it in the state of New York.

We think that the majority of the people in this country, after these damaging proofs against him in regard to offers of himself for sale, will infer that his sale was finally effected. They will require a great deal of opposing evidence to believe anything else.

The saddening feature of this St. John case is the number of good people who believed in him and were deceived in him—the number of good Republicans who voted this government into the hands of the Southern Confederacy by throwing away their ballots on so unworthy a man. It was a terrible mistake both for the country and for the cause which they were devoted. Such a mistake, followed by such national consequences and by such a national scandal, can be repaired only by the resolution never to do the like again.

Itching Diseases

ECZEMA, or Salt Rheum, with its agonizing itching and burning, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA, Soap, and a single application of CUTICURA. The most successful cure is repeated daily, with two or three doses of CUTICURA (Bottle No. 1), the New Blood Purifier, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and unobstructed, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Itch, Pruritus, Scall Head, Dandruff, and every species of Itching, Scaly and Pimply Humors of the scalp and skin, when the best physicians and all known remedies fail.

ECZEMA TWENTY YEARS.
My gratitude to God is unbounded for the relief I have obtained from the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I have been troubled with Eczema on my legs for twenty years. I had not a comfortable night for years, the burning and itching were so intense. Now, I am happy to say, I have no trouble. Only the liver-colored patches on my limbs remain as a token of my former misery.
HENRY L. SMITH.
185 West Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

ECZEMA ON A CHILD.
Your most valuable CUTICURA REMEDIES have done my child so much good that I feel like saying this for the benefit of those who are troubled with skin disease. My little girl was troubled with Eczema, and I tried several doctors and medicines but did not do her any good until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which speedily cured her, for which I owe you a great debt of gratitude.
ANTON ROSSMEIER.
Edinburgh, Ind.

TETTER OF THE SCALP.
I was almost perfectly bald, caused by Tetter of the top of the scalp. I used your ointment a few times about six weeks, and then cured my scalp perfectly, and now my hair is coming back as thick as it ever was.
J. P. CHOICE.
Whitesboro, Texas.

COVERED WITH BLOTCHES.
I want to tell you that your CUTICURA REMEDIES have cured me of the blotches on my face. My face was covered with blotches, and after using three bottles of CUTICURA I was perfectly cured.
FREDERICK MATTHEW.
23 St. Charles Street, New Orleans, La.

ITV POISONING.
For all cases of poisoning by Ivy or dogwood, I can say on CUTICURA REMEDIES every time. I have sold it for five years and it never fails.
C. H. MORSE, Druggist.
Holliston, Mass.

Sold everywhere. CUTICURA, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Bottle No. 1, 50 cents.

Petter Drug & Chemical Co., Boston.

CATARH

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.
The Great Balsamic Distillation of Witch-Hazel, American Pine, Canadian Fir, Spruce, and other medicinal herbs, prepared by the process of distillation, and containing no alcohol, is a perfect cure for Catarrh of the Bladder, Prostate, and Uterus, and all other diseases of the urinary system. It is a perfect cure for all cases of Catarrh, and is the only remedy that will cure it without doing any harm to the system. It is a perfect cure for all cases of Catarrh, and is the only remedy that will cure it without doing any harm to the system.

For the immediate Relief and Permanent Cure of every form of Catarrh, from a Simple Head Cold or Influenza, to the most severe cases of Catarrh of the Bladder, Prostate, and Uterus, and all other diseases of the urinary system. It is a perfect cure for all cases of Catarrh, and is the only remedy that will cure it without doing any harm to the system.

One bottle Radical Cure, one Box Catarrh Seal, sent and Sanford's Inhaler, all in one package, forming a complete treatment for all cases of Catarrh, for \$1. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure. PORTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

Collins' Voltaic Electric Plaster
Instantly affects the Nervous System and banishes Pain. A perfect Electric Battery combined with a powerful Plaster fastens it on the body, and immediately relieves the pain. It is a perfect cure for all cases of Catarrh, and is the only remedy that will cure it without doing any harm to the system.

EDUCATIONAL.
Some timely Suggestions and Opinions on the Subject of Written Examinations—Its Methods and Limitations.
Public Opinion on Educational Subjects Gathered from Various Countries—Over-Pressure in the High Schools.
WRITTEN EXAMINATIONS.
The questions and answers in the *Journal of Education* for the subject of "Written Examinations" interested me exceedingly. Supt. Ellis suggests a "symposium" that the "average opinion of the authorities" may be obtained. The writer is no authority in matters pedagogical, although he would not for a great price part with his experience, however valuable it might be to others. The examination, its methods and limitations, deserves careful study and discussion, especially at a time when there is a quite general movement against this element of school-work. Allow me to throw out a few suggestions:

1. Whatever form of examination is used, it should be left wholly to the superintendent and teachers. They should personally conduct the examination. Whatever may be said for or against the examination, it should be labeled "Hands off," not to be trifled with by any board or committee, as no "authority outside of the school-room is proper," or competent to handle it.

2. If the examination is a good thing, it certainly is not improved by great frequency, or great length, nor by periodical recurrence.

3. An examination thirty minutes long, given when least expected, is the best examination test I have ever found of a pupil's ready, available, mastered knowledge of a subject.

4. A five-minute examination is an occasion for which pupils cram, and which teachers dread.

5. Examinations, frequent or lengthy, necessitate, either dismissal of classes for the examination of papers, or the teacher must mark papers at night. In the former case, the time lost by pupils; in the latter, the vital energies of teachers are wasted in doing the most irksome and wearisome work in the world; consequently she reappears before her classes weary in body and mind; pupils thus in either case are made losers.

6. Much examination keeps down the tone of instruction, not only on account of the enervating effects upon the teacher, but for the serious reason that the responsibility of seeing that each pupil does his work well and understanding will be shifted upon the examination when he gets marked down for inattention and inability. True instruction corrects both evils.

7. Observation leads me to conclude that pupils will, as a rule, work as hard and as thoroughly when there is to be no examination as when the "master of frightful mien" intimidates them.

8. When it seems that certain valuable results might be secured by an examination, papers can be marked on the basis of the general effect; i. e., "good," "fair," or "low." Pupils take as much pride in being marked "high" and avoid "low" as carefully as though the absolute number to the ultimate fraction were given.

9. Careful, invigorating, vital instruction is the main affair in a school, and that is wholly dependent upon the teacher and entirely independent of examination.

10. The true theory of instruction is always to keep fundamental principles before the mind, and thus make every recitation a review.

11. The recitation, day by day, is the true test of scholarship—what a pupil knows, can use, can apply, has well in hand. It tests, builds up, expands real scholarship. The examination proposes certain questions, the answering of which is mainly done by memory.

12. To base promotions on the results of an examination, and to deny promotion to those who do not reach an arbitrary standard, places a premium upon memory and expression, and withal, rewards success; while real scholarship (knowledge of principles and the place whence facts can be obtained) and application go unrecognized.

13. I promote wholly upon the teacher's judgment, corroborated by

my own. Each pupil's case is considered separately and specifically. The teacher's response to these interrogatories settles each case: What is his scholarship? His industry? His ability? His ambition? His health? His attendance? Results: Less commotion and bitterness among pupils; less complaint by parents; equal pride over the promotion; equal respect for and confidence in the impartiality of teacher and superintendent.—F. B. Gould in *Journal of Education*.

PUBLIC OPINION.
To obtain the best results we must make every exertion to improve, to the greatest extent, all the opportunities which are offered.—The *Boston College*.

Something is wrong when a child must be compelled to study. The truth is pleasing to the mind, and all instruction should be interesting to the pupil.—*Our Country and Village Schools*.

Caleb Cushing, in one of the greatest of his great speeches, in speaking of the progress of nations, says: "As soon as we cease to grow we begin to perish." This can certainly be said with added and intensified force in regard to the teacher.—Supt. C. S. Smyth, Cal.

There is no good reason why scientific men should neglect to apply scientific methods to the economy and statistics of every-day life. It is unfortunate that scientific men aspire so exclusively to original research. We need men to couple love of science with love of mankind.—John Eaton.

School-life should aim at the development of character. Nothing is more essential than noble aims, readiness to work from a sense of duty, ambition for knowledge, and reverence for truth. But the aim to stand high in class, in order to excel one's neighbor, is anything but noble. That pride which possesses the mind of the gifted scholar, who can easily outrank the less favored, is in no sense noble.—Supt. S. T. Dutton, New Haven.

No child living in families where there have been cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, or any other contagious diseases, will be admitted into the public schools until two weeks after such exposure, and children who have been subject to any contagious disease shall not be admitted into the public schools until one week after entire recovery, the certificate of the family physician being required in all cases as a guarantee of such recovery.—*School Regulation*, Jonesboro, Tenn.

Written examinations of pupils are held quarterly in all the schools, questions being prepared by the superintendent. As a stimulant, calculated to reach and influence all grades of intellect among pupils, and to avoid the usual unpleasant and unprofitable result of awarding prizes to one or two successful members of a class, the following plan has been adopted: One-fourth of the pupils in each grade whose relative class standing is highest in scholarship during the year are, upon recommendation of the teacher of the class and the principal, honorably excused from the examination.

We may hear complaints of over-pressure from parents of girls in the high schools. They say that the home lessons set cannot, as a rule, be done in the time supposed by the superintendent to be sufficient for them, and that their daughters are constantly obliged to work during a great part of the afternoon and evening. The stereotyped retort of the teachers is, "Then you have no business to let them. We set down the time which the lesson ought to occupy, and we request parents to see that this time is not exceeded. If you fail to comply with our request, are we to blame?" This reply is scarcely conclusive. If teachers habitually set work which they must know cannot be done in anything but a hurried manner, one of two things must happen. Either the time-table for home lessons becomes a dead letter, or else the children of conscientious parents, who insist on its observance, compete at a disadvantage with others whose parents do not insist on its observance.

A Wonderful New Substance.
Paraffine wax has to-day no successful rival for the insulation of electric wire, and the growth of the demand for this purpose keeps pace with the marvelous growth of the electric-lighting system. A single Chicago concern buys paraffine wax by the car-load. Its price is but half that of beeswax. The demand for paraffine for candles as yet heads the list. Then come the needs of the paper-consumers. In 1877 a single firm in New York handled 14,000 reams of waxed paper. This year their trade will be 350,000 reams. Not only for wrapping paper is paraffine wax valuable, but fine cutlery, hardware, etc., incased in waxed paper is safe from the encroachment of rust or dampness. Fish, and butter, and a score of other articles are also thus wrapped, and there seems literally no end to the uses found for the paper saturated with this pure hydro-carbon. In the chemist's laboratory it is invaluable as a coating for articles exposed to all manner of powerful solvents; brewers find it a capital thing for coating the interior of barrels, and the maker of wax flowers simulates nature in sheets of paraffine.

No fairer substance ever sprung from most unpromising parentage than the snowy, pure, tasteless, opalescent wax which is evolved from the loud-smelling, pitchy dregs of the petroleum still. This cleanly, impressionable article, with all its smooth soft beauty, delicate agents which can destroy the precious metals and eat up the hardest steel as water dissolves sugar. Sulphuric and other potent acids have no more effect on ozokerite than spring water. It is alike impervious to acid and to alkali. Its advent seems to have been a special dispensation in this age of electricity.

Every overhead electric-light cable, or underground conduit, or slender wire, cunningly wrapped with cotton thread, and then covered with paraffine, conducting the subtle fluid to the presence of this wax. And in still more familiar forms let us outline the utility of this substance. Every gushing school-girl who sinks her white teeth into chewing-gum chews this paraffine wax. Every canned ice-cream contains this wax, and is wrapped in paper saturated with the same substance. The gloss seen upon hundreds of varieties of confectionery is due to the presence of this ingredient of petroleum, used to give the articles a certain consistency, as the laundress uses starch. So that a product taken from the dirtiest, worst-smelling of tars finds its way to the millionaire's mansion, an honored servant. It aids to make possible the electric radiance that floods his rooms; or, in the form of wax candles, sheds the softest and most agreeable light, and polishes the floor for the feet of his guests, and it melts in their mouths in the costliest candies.—*Independent Record*.

It is said that one tree marks the corner of three counties in Ohio, Wood, Hancock and Seneca, and a cow rubbing her sides against the trunk in Hancock County, chews her end in Seneca and brushes flies in Wood.

A Cleveland lady promenade the streets for two hours with a card on her clock reading: "Former price, \$20; marked down to \$12 to close out."

ELLY'S CREAM BALM
Cleanses the Head, Alleviates Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Sense of Taste and Smell, A Quick Hay-Fever & Positive Cure.
Fifty cents at druggists; 60 cents by mail registered, send for circular. Sample by mail 10c.
ELLY BROTHERS, Druggists, Chicago, S. Y.

J. M. KNOTE & CO.
SILENCED!
Our competitors have bowed to the inevitable and we set PRICE AND PACE. The hour has come when the lowest prices ever known will buy

MEN'S, BOY'S, & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
HOLIDAY SPECIALTIES
AT LESS THAN BANKRUPT PRICES
Silk Handkerchiefs, Neckties, Underwear, Gloves, Furnishing Goods. All Sorts and Styles. Remember the place, the Old Reliable
GLOBE CLOTHING HOUSE
J. M. KNOTE & CO., NO. 5 E. MAIN ST.

TIME TRIED! ALWAYS RELIABLE!
Andrews, Wise & Putnam,
42 & 44 South Limes one Street,
Offer a Magnificent Assortment of
Easy Chairs, Fine Couches, Parlor Suits, Carpets and Rugs
Finest assortment of Brass Stands, Scones and Mahogany Tables, &c. Chamber Sets, Rich Gold Lamps of every description and design. Prices below low water mark. Also fine
FRENCH CHINA TEA AND DINNER SETS
A Large Fine of DECORATED WARE, COAL VASES, TIN SETS and STANDS. And in fact everything that makes Home Happy on a Frosty Christmas Morning. Be sure and see us before making your purchases.

COAL.
You want the best; of course, as it is the cheapest. "Get Youghougheny!"
J. H. Ulrick & Bros.,
141 South Limestone.
DAILY MEAT MARKET
CORNED BEEF EVERY DAY.
Lard, Bacon and Ham.
REMOVAL.
C. R. CONVERSE,
DENTIST.
Respectfully announces to his patrons and the public, that he has removed from his former location, 135 South Limestone street, to Rooms 5 and 6 Mitchell Building.
Cor. Limestone and High Sts.

COAL.
Youghougheny Coal at J. H. Ulrick & Bros., 141 South Limestone.
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HEALTH PRESERVING CORSETS
The ONLY CORSET made that can be returned by the purchaser after trial, and without any penalty. PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY in every particular. Made in a variety of styles and prices, and by first-class makers. A guarantee of the quality of the goods. A guarantee of the quality of the goods. A guarantee of the quality of the goods. CHICAGO CORSET CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

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